

KNOWLEGE.... LIBERTY.... UTILITY.... REPRESENTATION.... RESPONSIBILITY.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1834.

NO. 13.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The terms of the following United States Senators expire at the end of the approaching session of Congress.

Mr. Sprague,	of Maine,
Bell	New Hampshire,
Silsbee,	Massachusetts,
Knight,	Rhode Island,
Frelinghuysen,	New Jersey,
Clayton,	Delaware,
Leigh,	Virginia,
Brown,	North Carolina,
Calhoun,	South Carolina,
King,	Georgia,
Bibb,	Kentucky,
White,	Tennessee,
Waggoner,	Louisiana,
Poindexter,	Mississippi,
King,	Alabama,
Robinson,	Illinois,

Besides the above, there are three vacancies by resignations, to be filled, viz. from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Wilkins; from Georgia, in place of Mr. Forsyth; and from Maryland, in place of Mr. Chambers.

*From the Globe.*

NO MISTAKE IN THE GOLD COIN BILL.

Some Wig author, we believe at Boston, very learnedly imputes to Congress a mistake in the new gold coin bill. Some Wig editors, equally learned, trumpeted forth the supposed error soon after Congress adjourned, and exulted in the prospect, that the coinage would not go into operation till the bill was amended.

But the coinage has gone into operation, fully and successfully, and it turns out on inquiry, that the mistake or error is in the Wigs, and not in the bill.

It was alleged, that the eagle was made to consist of 258 standard grains of gold, instead of 253. But 258 was the quantity really designed—a bill having previously been reported to alter the standard of our gold to the French instead of the English rate of alloy—so as to be 9-10ths instead of 11-12ths fine. Some members, however, deeming it better to strike out the fractions of grains in the pure gold and in the standard gold—a compromise was effected by making the eagle consist of 232 grains pure, and 258 standard gold—which approaches very near the original design, to have our gold coin valued as 1 to 16 of our silver, and to accord in its fineness nearer to the French than the English system.

Thus vanishes another of the Bank and opposition attacks upon the bill, before which most of the birds of ill omen are put to flight by the new, beautiful, and brave Eagles of the Republic.

*From the Gloucester (Mass.) Democrat.*

In establishing our paper we had determined to devote its columns to the interest of the Workingmen as well as to the Democratic cause generally. "The bone, muscle and sinew" of the community, we shall labor indefatigably to support.

We go against monopolies, against exclusive privileges, against unequal taxation, against all other usurpations and oppressions on the one side,—against disorganization, disunion and civil war on the other. We go for equal laws, equal rights, equal privileges.

We go against monopolies such as the United States Bank; and what do the Workingmen of this country care about the Bank? They may feel its power, which, *Nicholas Biddle* boasted could, if exerted, crush every State Bank in the Union. But have they, or will they, ever receive any benefit from it?—No.

The mechanics and laborers were told by the *stipendiaries of this monopoly*, that they would get no work if the Bank was not re-chartered—they were told an universal stagnation of business.

704 65  
With a capital of \$170,122,792 12 paid in.—The number of Banks chartered, but not in operation when the above returns were made is 43, with a capital of \$30,270,000. Total banking capital authorized and paid in 200,323,791 12. Notes in circulation 77,438,782 82. Specie and specie funds on hand 17,081,

and general bankruptcy would follow, if the deposits were not restored: and many, have been induced to believe that the Bank is necessary in order to maintain a sound and stable currency.

But how has it turned out?

*The Bank is not rechartered—*

*The deposits are not returned:*

But the Mechanics and Laborers find plenty of employment at high prices.

If it be now said that they are indebted to the *Bank* it will be presuming too much upon the credulity of the people.

We go for a Jackson currency: *GOLD and SILVER*, and such paper only as rests on a solid specie basis.

We go against exclusive privileges, against unequal taxation, against all other usurpation of the poor by the rich.

We go for *LIBERTY and EQUALITY*, as the safeguard against oppression, against injustice, and the overbearing disposition and conduct of the aristocracy, whose designing demagogues are ever active to entrap the honest and decoy the timid.

GOLD QUARTER EAGLES.

We have been much gratified to see some of the new gold quarter eagles, in this city, yesterday.

They are broader than the old ones, and hence more convenient—and are well calculated, in their flight over the land, to carry panic and terror into the hearts of the Bank editors and Bank partisans—while their yellow harvest hue and solid worth, will cheer with delight the honest farmer and mechanic.—*Globe.*

BANKS.

The National Intelligencer contains a general abstract of the State Banks in the several States and Territories of the Union, compiled from returns made in the year 1833—34 to the Legislatures of the several States, and from estimates; together with statements of the number of Banks, and the amount of capital authorized since the said returns were made out. From this it appears that the number of State Banks are as follows:—

States.	Banks.
Maine	29
New Hampshire	22
Massachusetts	102
Rhode Island	51
Connecticut	21
Vermont	17
New York	78
New Jersey	26
Pennsylvania	41
Delaware	7
Maryland	8
Virginia	4
Ohio	20
Kentucky	3
Tennessee	3
North Carolina	7
Georgia	13
Alabama	5
Louisiana	10
Mississippi	3
District of Columbia	8
Florida	6
Michigan	5
Total,	506

DANIEL WEBSTER versus DANIEL WEBSTER.

In 1814, during the most perilous period of the war of Independence, Daniel Webster wrote in a letter to a political friend, dated at Washington, these words:—

"The idea of getting up a National Bank in this District, is agitated. It would be a very foolish thing, or no use if granted."

If a National Bank could ever be of use, 1814 must have been the time; if it could be constitutional any where, it must be in the District of Columbia.

In the report of his speech on the Bank, Mr. Webster is stated to have said,—“the proposed Bank being unconstitutional, and not in his opinion the proper remedy, he proceeded to examine what was.”

And again—“The framers of the Constitution were hard money men.” &c. Mr. Webster spoke against the Bank, and in every stage voted against the bill—and after it was chartered, believing it to be useless, he proposed another method of restoring specie payments, (his resolve of the 30th April, 1815,) which method was adopted, and proved effectual.

This is one side, and now for the other.

In 1832 Mr. Webster made his speech on the Veto, in which he prophesied awful consequences, if the Bank should go down. He put the issue distinctly on the Bank question. That issue the People decided 219 to 49. After making this speech, he started from Washington on Friday, and on Monday morning received from Nicholas Biddle's Bank at Philadelphia, a loan of ten thousand dollars with an endorser known at that time to be insolvent.

This loan of ten thousand goes some way towards explaining the inconsistency in Mr. Webster's conduct; but an extract from Sammy Knapp's life is no better explanation of it, than a letter from Sammy Upton that Maine has relapsed into the slough of Bankism.—*Gloucester Dem.*

MEETINGS.

*Democratic Ward Associations.*

MIDDLE WARD.—At the house of A. Dehaven, in Market Street, between Schuylkill 6th and 7th streets, on Thursday evening, 18th inst. at seven and a-half o'clock. A general attendance of the Democratic citizens of the Ward is particularly requested.

SOUTH MULBERRY WARD.—At Miller's, S. E. corner of Thirteenth and Race streets, on Thursday evening, 18th inst. at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of nominating Assessors, and Inspectors of the General Election.

CEDAR WARD.—A Meeting of the Democratic Citizens of this Ward, will be held at the House of Chas. Doyle, corner of Twelfth and Pine streets, on Wednesday evening, 17th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating Assessor, Assistant Assessors, and Inspectors of the election. By order of the Delegates.

FOURTH WARD, S.G.—The Democratic Citizens of the Fourth Ward, Spring Garden, are requested to assemble in general meeting, at the house of Henry Barrell, N. W. corner of Green and Ninth street, on Thursday evening, 18th inst. for the purpose of nominating an Assessor, two Assistant Assessors, and two Inspectors of the General Election, and to adopt other measures necessary to insure the triumphant success of the Democratic ticket. By request of the Delegates.

KENSINGTON.—The Democratic Citizens of the district of Kensington, in favor of Michael W. Ash, will meet at the house of William Redheffer, formerly sign of the Goddess of Liberty, Frankford Road, five doors above Otter street, THIS evening, 17th inst. at 7 o'clock.

SOUTHWARK.—*Jackson, Democracy, and no Bank.*—The Democrats of Southwark, friendly to the General and State Administrations, will meet at the Southwark Hall, on Thursday evening, the 2d of October, at 7 o'clock.

GENERAL WARD COMMITTEE.

The Democratic General Ward Committee, will meet by adjournment, at the Supreme Court Room, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, at seven and a-half o'clock, P. M.

GEO. W. TRYON, Ch'n.



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DUANE

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 17, 1834.

## PUBLIC CHARITY AND PUBLIC REPUTATION VIOLATED.

We address ourselves to the great mass of the sedate industrious men, who constitute the productive power of this and of every free society. It is not merely because an election is near at hand, or to sustain this or that man—for to no honest man do we entertain enmity or evil bearing; we address ourselves to the *public, at this time*, and on the special *subject*, because the people have been plunged into a state of apathy by inordinate prosperity, until the *wicked designs* and the *corrupt acts*, and the *prepared ruin* of industry wrought by the *Bank of the United States*, aroused the people to a due sense of their danger, and the necessity of uniting for their own preservation.

It was difficult to obtain a hearing eighteen months ago, on any public question. The most enormous abuses of the public rights, trusts, and interests, were daily perpetrating with an unparalleled insolence and openness. Men looked around before they spoke, to fathom the minds of those whom they had been for years the intimate and familiar friends. They saw coldness, an averted eye, an unusual strangeness; each hesitated, and many met and parted without speaking, who had been the cheering familiars of each other for many years. There was an unseen movement upon men's passions, through their interests; there was a movement such as has been the practice of all conspirators against the peace and freedom of society; men were undermined on their very pillows; the vanity of wives was acted upon to undermine the principles and the reputation of their husbands; families were *insinuated* out of confidence in each other, and under the many colored cloaks of a perverted charity and a perverted religion, every thing that is precious to integrity and virtue, was menaced with utter ruin.

The *press* was no longer the vigilant sentinel; it was whirled in the vortex which threatened to engulf every thing gracious, generous, beneficent and good. Here and there some few, more hardy and unawed, sought to dissolve this spell; but whether it was from a predisposition to promote public suffering, without knowing why, or that the *conductors* had become partakers in conspiring against the sacred interests and rights of society, we shall not determine. We know, and can show, that we, among others, made some attempts to disabuse the public, through the press—but without any attention being bestowed on our essays.

Storms clear the atmosphere, and it is said, restore that state which is conducive to health. The *Bank storm* has not only awakened the public to its danger from that inordinate generator of calamity, but opened the minds of men to many other afflictions and dangers, which were growing up in hideousness all around.

It is because the *public mind* was not before awake—and because it is *awake now*—that we take up a subject in which this celebrated city of charity and freedom, is immediately involved; not the rich, but the *poor*—not the idle and luxurious, but the laborious producers of every thing which constitute the riches and the abundance of society. It is the special care, the exclusive concern, the salutary hope of the man of industry, whose family and their fate depend upon his health: and for whose offspring there is seldom any inheritance, but misfortune.

STEPHEN GIRARD, a native of Bordeaux, in France,

rose from a state of humble industry, to be the first richest merchant of this opulent city. Always one of the people—never losing sight of the days of his adversity, he never forgot what he had to endure from the “proud man's contumely,” and never was he absent from the scene where poverty or calamity required aid or comfort. He was equally active and conspicuous in nursing the afflicted in the pestilent air of the *yellow fever hospital*, and presenting tickets for the *ballot-box*. At Bushhill he, the master of millions of money, was the man to raise, on his pallet, the afflicted whom disease had prostrated. And on the election ground, year after year, was he seen with his lantern, his printed label, and the *DEMOCRATIC TICKET*, giving a rare example of a man who was not blinded by fortune; and the last great act of whose life, was to bestow millions, to secure numbers of *poor orphans* of his favorite city, against *ignorance, inexperience, and superstition*.

He wished to leave a perpetual monument of his beneficence and charity; but to have vested his bequest in private hands, however carefully selected, he perceived would be to leave a fund to be preyed upon, the general fate of charities in trust, whether religious or civil; he *was one of the people*; he wished to *benefit the people*; and the rich were not in need of his bounty. Where the people are the sovereign, and the *ballot-box omnipotent*, he thought he saw an adequate control against *private perfidy, rapacity, or avarice, in the public suffrage*. It is the concern of the poor; they are the most numerous and the most honest; their interests operating with their generosity, will always produce a majority, and the people will thus have it in their power to protect themselves: So thought STEPHEN GIRARD.

We think it fit to publish in this number of the *Aurora*, the whole of STEPHEN GIRARD'S WILL, so that it may be in every man's hands, and that no man may be ignorant nor imposed upon as to its contents.

By this Will, dated 16th February, 1830, and by codicils subjoined, he bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia, among other rich bequests, *a fund of two millions of dollars*, together with all residues and remainders after fulfilling other bequests, to the people of Philadelphia, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, for the purposes expressed in the twentieth clause of the Will, that is to say, “And whereas, I have been for a long time impressed with the importance of *educating the poor*, and of placing them by an early cultivation of their minds, and the development of their moral principles, above the many temptations to which, through poverty or ignorance, they are exposed; and I am particularly desirous to *provide for such a number of poor male white children*, as can be trained in one institution, *a better education*, as well as a more comfortable maintenance, than they usually receive from public funds.”

Here we have the whole purpose and end proposed to be realized by STEPHEN GIRARD—the education of poor white children, the cultivation and development of their faculties; and to give them *a better education* than is usually received from *public funds*.

A better education must be different from that which is usually received from public funds. And it is by knowing what is so usually bad, we shall be sure of knowing what is better. But STEPHEN GIRARD did not leave unexpressed what he thought to be bad in the education from public funds; he goes into the details of a structure adapted to fulfil his purpose; refers to the kind of furniture, as well as the means of instruction; the conventional number of children between *six and ten* years of age; the mode of admission, and the conditions thereof; the regulations for subsisting, clothing, and lodging them, and the due regard to be paid to their health, recreation, and rational modes of exercise; but in what is to be taught he is more specific.

The orphans, he says, “shall be instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages; (he does not recommend, nor does he forbid, the Greek and Latin,) and such other learning as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant.”

From the principles first suggested, the inference necessary is, that in the schools established by public funds, those parts of education required for his college, are not well taught in schools established by public funds; for he says, they must have a *better education*. The schools he excepts to, must then be deficient for their professed ends, or they teach improperly or improper things; and he emphatically dwells upon the *practical*, that is the acquisition of knowledge, adapted to the uses of life, to the condition of the instructed, and their future prospects, or probable pursuits in life; and so he expresses it in very unequivocal terms—he “would have the orphan boy taught *facts and things*, rather than *words or signs*;” referring here, no doubt, to the Lancasterian system, which his words exactly describe; by that system, *words and signs only* are taught; the inculcation of ideas, or of practical truth, do not enter into it. STEPHEN GIRARD preferred the *system of Pestalozzi*, which is a practical exercise on facts, and a development of the nature of all sensible and comprehensible things. This contrast is in truth, a sufficient exemplification of what STEPHEN GIRARD considered as a *BETTER EDUCATION*, than is usually received from public funds.

But he does not stop there: Two more principles are fundamental; one positive, and the other negative. He “desires that every proper means should be employed, to inculcate a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and the sacred rights of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy constitutions.”

These injunctions are in harmony with the practice of his life; he was active at every election, and he contributed to every charity which he found on enquiry likely to do good; though to some things called charities he would never contribute, believing them to be traitors to virtue in disguise.

In this wise and earnest purpose of mind he reflected on the conflicts of rival sects professing to worship the same God—the envy, malice, and hard-heartedness which they display towards each other; the audacious impiety with which they unreservedly damn each other to all eternity; and the malevolence, animosity, and hatred which this diabolical spirit generates in society and in the very bosom of families: arraying parents and children in war against each other, while they affect to teach love of all men and of their neighbors as themselves.

Who that has lived in Philadelphia thirty years has not seen and blushed for the foul abominations practised under the name of religion. STEPHEN GIRARD saw, heard, and deplored it, and he said “there shall be one institution which shall not insult the Divinity by prostituting his name to the purposes of the Devil.”

To this end he suggests certain restrictions, which he “considers it his duty to prescribe: having especial bearing on the objects of instruction and the harmony of the institution; he enjoins and requires that no ecclesiastic missionary or minister of any sect whatever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said College, nor shall any such person be ever admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the College.”

His motives for establishing this remarkable and salutary restriction are given without reserve. Mr. Girard believed the Divinity to be as benevolent as omnipotent, that the christian tenets are above all that human judgment has ever recognized, the best *practically adapted to promote social peace, concord, and contentment*; but that

as it is systematically perverted by *creeds* which supersede the morality upon which they profess to be founded, and erects the unsocial, unnatural, cruel, and detestable ethics of the Hebrews; instead of a blessing and the source of innate joy and social esteem, it has been connected with a system of hatred and malevolence, that threatens this beautiful new world with such calamities as have deluged Europe and Asia with blood; he has often said that the fanatic spirit propagated with such extravagant zeal, must inevitably produce the worst of all calamities, a war in the name of God. It was in the full sense of these convictions, that he dictated that part of his will, which upon its promulgation produced a clamor so loud and comprehensive, of which the result may be summed up in the well known phrase "*the craft is in danger;*" and so the *craft* was, but not the benevolence and charity without which religion is a cheat; these depend not on scribes or pharisees, upon dogmas or doctors; but he could not see safety for morals and social good in a war of conflicts, in which nothing was so conspicuous as envy, malice and uncharitableness. Then said the sage, there shall be one institution, and its blessing and its examples shall belong to Philadelphia, the parent of so much previous benevolence and amelioration of the human condition. In this spirit and under these convictions, he said there shall be no fanatical nursery in my institution, for the manufacturers of human misery shall have no place there; and why? he fairly anticipates and answers, "There being such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion among them, that he *wishes to keep the tender minds of the orphans* free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy produce; and he desires that all the instructors and teachers shall take pains to instil into the minds of the orphans the purest principles of *moral*, so that on their entrance into actual life they may from inclination and habit evince *benevolence towards* their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety, industry," &c.

The subject is so deeply interesting and important that we could dilate upon it without ceasing. We cannot expect to present its whole importance before the eye in a short essay; but enough of it is here presented to enable every man to form an idea of its wisdom, and its particular excellence in a free state.

This essay is but a mere introduction, and explicit as the founder was, so shall we be; the will of STEPHEN GIRARD has been violated and its violation is still going on.

The benevolent design of STEPHEN GIRARD is menaced with a total subversion, and to be like other institutions converted into a close corporation, to generate sinecures to promote superstition, and to defeat the very purposes of its founder.

The founders of the University of Pennsylvania had views similar to those of Stephen Girard—though not so large and liberal. The education of the Youth of Philadelphia was a principal object, and especially of the most numerous classes, it is now a close corporation, a means of patronage in a few hands. When the foundation of its diffusive uses were breaking up by the abuses under the self-created aristocracy by which it is governed, a man of experience and reflection ventured to represent to one of the most prominent *deformers*, that the *doubling the quarterly charge for an English education*, would operate to the exclusion of the children of men who earned their bread by their personal industry. What was the reply? Why, said this full-blooded Federalist—"That sir, is what we want—we do not intend to let any of the RIFF-RAFF enter this house."

This was said in the University—and this is what is intended to be done with STEPHEN GIRARD's College; for although he intended it for the "*riff-raff*" solely for the *orphans* of working men; the *aristocracy* composed of many of the same men, calculate to make of GIRARD College, a college of *sinecures*; a provision for sons and cousins of men *too proud to work, but pious enough to plunder the orphan!*

#### WHY?

—And whence does it arise that crimes against the country, are winked at, while private crimes are execrated? The question involves the morals of society. At first, light knavery against the public is so common, as to be deemed a *fair business transaction*. If a man goes into the open street, and practises a *fraud* in the face of the passengers, he is arrested, and a court and jury pass upon him.

What constitutes the difference between a fraud in the street, and a *fraud* under color of *an oath* to maintain the Constitution?

If an agent be employed to transact business, wastes the property, squanders the money, and abuses the trust confided to him, he is trusted no more—no man will employ him as an agent, or entrust him with money or property thenceforward.

Now what makes that *innocent* in a public representative, which is criminal in a private representative?

Apply this reasoning to the transactions in Congress:

What is the *moral character* of the transactions in the Senate at its last session?

Were they the result of personal *passions*, or just and benevolent motives? Was there no malice; no mean revenge; no desperate ambition; no disappointed or angry folly?

Does it make acts *innocent* which would in private be odious, when those acts are done in the name, and under the pretence of law and constitution?

No country in historic annals can furnish such a chain of *wanton lavishment of public money*, as the annals of the United States at its last session?

The Senate has no compeer but the Bank—hand in hand with the Bank, went the United States Senate; 26 members were found so lost to duty and to honor, as to abandon their individual honor and public duty, to become the servile instruments of disappointed ambition, and to waste the public money on the corruption of the public press.

In 1831, the Senate printing cost	\$7,804
In 1834,	126,026

To cover this odious abuse of power and prostitution—for things must have their right names—the excuse will be, that it was for communicating information to the public.

The British Parliament has never betrayed corruption in such little and futile dishonesty—a great portion of this expenditure was not for matter to be read; but for the subornation and prostitution of the press.

A Federal print of Virginia says, that a certain committee of the Senate is to meet at Washington in a few days, and that the members are of a *high character*—something like the author of *Munchausen*, of whom it was said he beat all other travellers on this nether world,—while his rival—*lived sky high*.

We see by a report in a distant paper, that the National Gazette of Philadelphia, advises the *postponement* of the question, "*Bank or no Bank*,"—but this was "coming in after the fair." The removal of the deposits had already postponed that question.

We find, however, that on the first of September, a general meeting had resolved to *begin again* notwithstanding the postponement.

#### BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a general triennial meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held in their Hall in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the first day of September, 1834.

Robert Ralston, Esq. was called to preside, and Joseph Hemphill, Esq. appointed Secretary.

Nicholas Biddle, Esq. the President of the Bank, on behalf of the Board of Directors, submitted to the Stockholders, in compliance with the 13th article of the 11th section of the charter of the Money King is utterly dead and buried. The Mexican

Bank, "an exact and particular statement of the debts which have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit for a period of treble the term of that credit, and the surplus of the profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends."

He also presented a general view of the present situation of the institution—showing the amount of its liabilities and resources.

Whereupon, the following resolutions, moved by Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq. was read, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be, and they hereby are presented to the President of the Institution, and the Board of Directors, for the fidelity and skill which they have manifested in the management of the concerns of the Bank.

That the Stockholders feel continued and undiminished confidence that the farther administration of the concerns of the Bank will be conducted with wisdom and zeal, by those who have heretofore so satisfactorily directed; and that the last resolution adopted at the triennial meeting of the stockholders held on the first day of September, 1831, which authorizes the President and Directors to make application for a renewal of the charter, and to accept such terms of renewal as they may consider just and proper, is hereby revived and continued.

On motion of Richard Price, Esq. the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, were ordered to be published, and the meeting then adjourned.

BOBERT RALSTON, Chairman.  
JOSEPH HEMPHILL, Secretary.

#### Extract of a Letter from New Orleans, dated

AUGUST 13th, 1834.

"The Bank party was too hard for us here in the late elections, being greatly helped by our election law, which is so contrived, and that by the constitution of the State, as to deprive most of the bone and sinew of the city, of the privilege of voting. No doubt you have often remarked upon the paucity of our vote, seldom exceeding thirteen or fourteen hundred votes in a city of sixty thousand inhabitants. The same number of inhabitants in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, or any of the republican States, in which the right of voting is vested in the *man*, and not in the *cattle*, or *slaves*, or *soil*, which he may chance to possess, would give ten or twelve thousand votes; and thus give the Democracy some real share in the Government. Query:—If a man's right to vote depends upon the possession of a slave, and the slave dies the night before the election, and the man is thereby deprived of his vote, in which of the two is the right of voting vested? In the master, or in the slave? This absurdity must work a change in our constitution. Virginia has changed her old constitution, by which 50 acres of mountain land, worth nothing, would give the privilege of voting to any servile soul that would accept a deed for it; while Cato himself, if alive, would be refused a vote without it. This vestige of aristocracy is rooted out of Virginia; and the parallel provision, in point of substance, in our constitution must soon be rooted out also; and then the Democracy will be able to cope with the Bank Wigs, under whatsoever *alias dictus* they may next be called. The deposit question, and the ruin of the currency, and the distress, has turned the tide against us here, and the most glorious gold bill, and the Mexican dollar bill, came too late to stem the torrent before the election; but these bills are beginning to work their effect, though the greatest pains are taken by the Bank Wigs to buy up all the doubloons, and hoard or export them. Never have doubloons been so scarce in New Orleans as now. They have got more scarce, instead of more plenty, since the passage of the gold bill, and this notoriously through the contrivance of the Kingly Bank, which had previously withheld its own notes from circulation, to embarrass travellers, and to compel them to buy bills of exchange at double premium. If the Senate Committee wants to do any thing, let them inquire into the incredible fact, and the motive for fact, which induced the Mother Bank to order her branches at Natchez and New Orleans, not to pay out their own paper, which has of late been their conduct. In the midst of this perverse conduct, done to harass the community, and to make them believe that a citizen could not travel across the country without changing his local notes in every State, and losing one or two per cent. at every change,—in the midst of this perverse and wicked conduct, the gold bill came to knock their scheme in the head, and to show people that they can travel without United States Bank notes, and without having their money shaved in every State they pass through. The restoration of the gold currency destroyed all this fine scheme of deceiving and oppressing the People, and therefore the gold bill was the most abhorrent thing to them in nature; and to defeat its effect, by hoarding and exporting gold, is the scandalous expedient to which the soulless corporation is not ashamed to resort; and we now see

that we cannot have the full benefit of that abused bill until after the Money King is utterly dead and buried. The Mexican

silver bill is also a measure of the utmost possible importance to this city and state, and to all the West, which here finds a market for its produce, and also a supply of specie. The law of 1819, which cut off the circulation of the Mexican milled dollars, was the most outrageous law that ever the Bank party passed. It was absolutely suicidal; for Mexico was the [principal] place which for three centuries and a half furnished the world with silver, and from which we got a large proportion, and then distributed it throughout the West. To cut off this supply of silver in 1819, as it was done by the same Congress that chartered the King Bank, was fatal to the whole West, and immediately ordered all their banks to stop specie payment. It has caused New Orleans to borrow millions upon millions in Europe; and BENTON deserves lasting gratitude from the country for exposing the operations of the paper-bank party in cutting off Mexican milled dollars, when it was the only chance we had to obtain silver dollars. By a refinement in absurdity, Spanish milled dollars were allowed to circulate, and Mexican milled dollars were cut off, by this same famous law, which was a vile device to gull the People; for both kind of dollars were made out of the same mines, and one was just as good as the other. But the greatest absurdity was in this: that there were no longer any Spanish milled dollars coined! They were now Mexican milled dollars!\* for Spain had lost her dominion over the New World, and Mexico coined for herself and not for Spain; and yet this absurd, suicidal, oppressive law, remained in force fifteen years; from November, 1819, to July, 1834, and might have continued for fifteen longer if Jackson had not triumphed over the king-bank. Let any man compare Jackson's administration, in restoring the gold currency and the Mexican milled dollars, and Clay's conduct in voting for excluding the Mexican dollars in 1819, and voting against restoring the gold currency in 1834. Let these acts be compared, and the comparison will open the eyes of tens of thousands of good citizens, who have really been deceived and overpowered by the clamor and the presses of the bank-wig-party, who, having the manufacture of paper money, have, of course, the sinews of war in their own hands. But though defeated, we are neither prostrate nor hopeless, and hard money and democracy will yet be too hard for paper money and British bank wiggery."

\* In the mints of Mexico, and its provinces; and in those of Bogota and Antigua, in New Granada; as well as in Peru and Chili, dollars continued to be coined from the old royal dies; this course was adopted in consequence of the brokers of London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, combining to disparage the republican coinage; their artifices were even felt at Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and Orleans.—AURORA.

*From the Gloucester Democrat.*

#### DISSOLUTION OF THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

Though it is little more than three weeks since we commenced the publication of our journal, yet within that short space of time the whole aspect of the political horizon has changed to an unlooked for degree. The position of parties has undergone a great alteration—an alteration most materially affecting their prospects in the ensuing campaign. The Coalition of the Nationals and Nullifiers is dissolved, and with such manifestations of mutual contempt and hatred, that he must be both sanguine and simple who can hope ever to put the disjointed fragments together again. In this disruption the Bank tories see the wreck of their last chance: it is the dismemberment of a body which was the deformed and monstrous offspring of corrupt ambition,—which in its best estate, was not able to abide the impetuous onset of the democracy, and which, now that it is torn and scattered limb from limb, can have no other fate than to decay and perish.

At the close of the last Session, the conjunction of the discordant and opposito elements seemed to be complete. By some magic amalgamation, Consolidation, and Nullification appeared to be held together by the chemical affinity of their dissimilar natures, like an acid and an alkali in perfect combination. Mr. Clay had proclaimed that "we were in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yet." Mr. Preston proclaimed it *bloody* in a splendid eulogium in the Senate upon poor, dead Katz, murdered—ruthlessly murdered—the panic orator would have us believe, by the hands of wicked democrats. Upon the teats of falsehood, truth follows hard; and lo! She reports the same dead Katz, over whose untimely end the Senate has shed bitter tears, to be *alive* and kicking, sound in wind and limb, and what is more and better, a WHOLE HOG JACKSON MAN. A fire brand of sedition with spirit of Robespierre in his breast, threatens the Legislature of America—aye—the Representatives of the people—that if they will not bow to the bidding of the Rag Emperor Nicholas, a mob from Baltimore shall march upon them, as the fish women of Paris marched upon Versailles. That it may not be their fault should such a threat be uttered unfulfilled, the Bank's ablest attorneys, Horace Binney and Daniel Webster, harangue the deceived and disaffected part of the population of that City, and rouse to the highest pitch of fury their vilest passions. To hurry

on the revolution, Mr. Webster takes upon himself the responsibility of abolishing the Christian Sabbath, and Mr. Binney talks to the Sunday mob, which is to be driven on Washington, in plain, unequivocal language, of a "resort to arms." And for what purpose do those Sabbath-day demagogues prostitute the day of sacred rest, to stir up and organize insurrection? To sustain the House of Lords in the violation of their oaths and pledges, in their treason to the interests and REPEATED instructions of their constituents, in their bold defiance of the immediate representatives of the people, and of the will of a vast majority of the people, in their war upon the Hero who discomfited a detachment of the British at New Orleans, and a detachment of the British Nobility by the Veto,—in their war upon the Constitution and the laws, because the Hero is safely sheltered under the letter and spirit of them,—in their war upon Truth, because Truth is his best friend,—in their daring usurpations, in their unparalleled insolence towards the popular voice, the popular understanding, and the liberties of the people,—and in their base subserviency to the expiring Rag Regency. To sustain the American House of Lords in these their factious courses, was the taste of blood held out by men with Bank fees in their pockets to the Baltimore Sunday mob.

"But let traitors be told  
Who their Country have sold  
And bartered their God for his image in Gold,  
That ne'er will the sons of Columbia be slaves  
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

It is not to Baltimore, the monumental city, the Bank myrmidons confine their lessons of anarchy. In New York, a practical application of Mr. Webster's doctrines "that property should have its due weight and consideration in political arrangements," was vigorously undertaken. Money was poured out like water by the creatures of the Bank. The agents of Baring, Brothers, & Co. who own 7915 shares in the mammoth monopoly, took the lead in the charter elections. Laborers were threatened with loss of employment (as they were last week in Maine) if they did not vote for the Bank ticket; and when it was found neither threats nor persuasions would avail any thing with men who held in their own *HUGE PAWS* the ballots which could vindicate their rights. A bank mob headed by Silas E. Burrows, and James Watson Webb, whose consciences are kept in Biddle's breeches' pocket, broke open the arsenal and supplied themselves with muskets, as they said, "to shoot the damned Irish." Burrows shouted "*the friends of the Bank can have arms*"—and half a dozen other distinguished Bank partisans urged on their dupes and collar men to the assassination of their fellow citizens,

The disorganizing spirit which the "war, pestilence, and famine" orator with his distress and panic associates, had sent abroad on the wings of the four winds to every corner of the land, was like seed scattered in a fruitful soil; it brought forth abundantly, after the adjournment of Congress.

In Philadelphia, the mob followed the advice of the panic orators, so far as to "take the law in their own hands." They destroyed about forty of the dwellings of poverty, murdered a hapless cripple, and aimed the death blow at the infant in its mother's arms. In New York they demolished churches and private houses, and gloating over the dismal ruin, gave "THREE CHEERS FOR COL. WEBB," before they separated. In Newark and Brooklyn, the preaching of the MARATISTS produced the same effects; and in Charlestown a mob who had caught the infection from the incendiary harangues on Boston Commons, and who had seen a portion of their fellow citizens denounced as "the Irishtocracy," and advertised as "live stock"—infuriated by religious and political bigotry combined, wrapped in a devouring conflagration, the abode of charity and the asylum of misfortune, rallying under the cry—"give us the figure head!" These were the first fruits of the MARATISM of the panic orators. Nullification, just adopted by Webster & Co., seemed to be in the full tide of successful experiment at the North; for all laws, human and divine, seemed to be alike defied. The wig-tories of this bastard Revolution, plunged themselves upon the rapid demoralization and disorganization of our once peaceful society. Our neophytes shouted with exuberant glee "now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!" Our Judges became demagogues—the President of a temperance society presided at a grand debauch—and the ever faithful attorney of this disict, so zealous to extinguish retailers, superintended the retailing of *seven hundred bottles of wine*.

While the war against good government was thus carried on by means of these hostilities against order and good morals, every coxcomb who could be tickled with the notion of "RESPECTABILITY," was told that the seven hundred bottle party included "ALL THE DECENCY," and that the party which elevated that prodigious monster of moral deformity, George Poindexter, to the highest office in their exclusive gift, and who sing songs to him and Madcap Preston, as FRIENDS OF GOOD ORDER, are the select patterns of good society. Every fopling Bankie strutted like a

peacock in a barn yard, with his tail spread—believing, from the fruits before their eyes, that Nullification and Consolidation had formed an indissoluble Union, that they were carrying all before them in the South and West, and that nothing now awaited them but a brilliant succession of victories. How short lived are the hopes of unprincipled ambition! The coalition is dissolved. The nullifying whigs have opened their batteries upon the tory consolidationists. In vain has Webster debased himself before the man who "looked upon him with entire contempt." In vain have the northern leaders abandoned consistency and principle. The Calhounites set Webster and Clay at defiance. They call them "USURPERS." They rebel against the Rag Regency. Of ten elections heard from, the coalition holds its own in one, it is either defeated or has lost ground in all the other nine. *The coalition has been defeated, AND IS DISSOLVED.* There is nothing left for Bankish "but to blaspheme, despair and die."

#### BANK RIGHTEOUSNESS.

About two months since, a committee of New York merchants supplicated Mr. Biddle to extend the loans of the Bank of the United States some five or ten millions of dollars. They stated their opinion that it could be done with safety to the institution and benefit to the public. The equivocal and jesuitical reply, which that committee received in answer to their application, has been so extensively circulated, that we need not further allude to it.

The course pursued by the Bank since, is what we wish to bring to the notice of that committee. The total accommodations to the community by the Bank, on the

1st of July, were, \$51,024,972 72

The same on the 1st of August, were, \$48,676,166 89

Withdrawal of accommodations in July, \$2,348,805 83

The total accommodations to the community on the

1st of August, were, \$48,676,166 98

The same on the 1st of September, were, \$47,059,498 45

Withdrawal of accommodations in August, \$1,616,668 24

Total amount withdrawn of its accommodations by the Bank in July and August, \$3,965,473 07

Now, here is a curtailment of near four millions of dollars by the Bank, of its accommodations to the community, in two months, immediately succeeding the application of the New York committee, for it to extend them five to ten millions. This is not all. We have certain information that it is now endeavoring to embarrass the city Banks of New York by demanding specie as soon as they can accumulate a balance against one of them. On Monday last they demanded and received the specie from one Bank, \$200,000, on account of a balance of \$204,000, more than half of which had accumulated subsequently to the preceding Saturday.

What say you gentlemen of the New York Committee, to these facts? Who caused the distresses of which you complained, when many of you came here as a committee, with a memorial to Congress, and in person waited upon the President, asking relief, when your real object was to aid in continuing the panic, and to force a recharter of the Bank? Will you longer continue to kiss the rod that is thus daily chastising you?

When Mr. Biddle seemed to enter into the views of the New York committee, in regard to a new career of lending, we warned the country that it was *mere finesse*. The Bank wanted to take the credit of being the author of that commercial prosperity which it could not prevent, because it could not repress the growing enterprise and energy of the American People. This was one motive of Mr. Biddle's cant about believing the community.

Another was, to save the Bank from the odium which the action of its foiled panic scheme was bringing upon it. But the main object of the Bank managers, in making a *feint* of great liberality in lending, when its real design was to curtail, was to induce the State Banks to discount, that it might be more successful in getting in its debts, and that it might thus have the local institutions more completely in its power by the opening of the next Congress, when its new panic and pressure system is again to be renewed.

#### WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

DEMOCRACY consists in,

1. Believing that all political power emanates from the People; and that those who exercise it ought to be responsible to the people—the converse of which doctrine is held by the Bank.

2. In believing that as Senators are *elected* by the People, in their sovereign legislative capacity, so may they be *instructed* by the People, acting in the same capacity—the converse of which is now held by our present Senators.

3. In believing that, as the federal constitution is a grant of

specified powers, by the States to the General Government, all *Dollars*, in trust, that they or the survivors or survivor of them powers not thereby plainly granted, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People—the converse of which is held by the whole federal party.

4. In believing a national bank, similar to the present one, unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous to the liberties of the country—the converse of which is maintained by Mr. Biddle, his attorneys and their retainers.

And we may add a negative definition. Democracy does not consist in adherence to the principles of nullification, whether put forth in Carolina or at Hartford. It requires no change of name to make it respectable—no bank money to ensure its triumph. Placing, as it does, the supreme power in the hands of the People, it is confidently left for them to say, whether its liberal and happy principles shall be applied to the administration of the country or not. Is the Enquirer answered? As his readers have seen the question, will he permit them to see the reply?—*Trenton Emp.*

#### THE WILL OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

I, STEPHEN GIRARD, of the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Mariner and Merchant, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, in manner following: that is to say—

I. I give and bequeath unto "the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital," of which corporation I am a member, the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, upon the following conditions, namely, that the said sum shall be added to their capital, and shall remain a part thereof forever, to be placed at interest, and the interest thereof to be applied, in the first place, to pay to my black woman Hannah (to whom I hereby give her freedom,) the sum of two hundred dollars per year, in quarterly payments of fifty dollars each in advance, during all the term of her life; and, in the second place, the said interest to be applied to the use and accommodation of the sick in the said Hospital, and for providing, and at all times having competent matrons, and a sufficient number of nurses and assistant nurses, in order not only to promote the purposes of the said Hospital, but to increase this last class of useful persons much wanted in our city.

II. I give and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for the use of that Institution.

III. I give and bequeath to "The Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia," the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the use of that Institution.

IV. I give and bequeath to "The Comptrollers of the Public Schools for the City and County of Philadelphia," the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the use of the Schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania.

V. I give and bequeath to "The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia," the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, in trust safely to invest the same in some productive fund, and with the interest and dividends arising therefrom to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever, distribute the same amongst poor white house-keepers and room-keepers, of good character, residing in the city of Philadelphia.

VI. I give and bequeath to the Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, (of which Society I am a member) the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, to be added to their Capital stock, for the uses and purposes of said Society.

VII. I give and bequeath to the gentlemen who shall be Trustees of the Masonic Loan, at the time of my decease, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, including therein ten thousand nine hundred dollars due to me, part of the Masonic Loan, and any interest that may be due thereon at the time of my decease, in trust for the use and benefit of "The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereto belonging," and to be paid over by the said Trustees to the said Grand Lodge, for the purpose of being invested in some safe stock or funds, or other good security, and the dividends and interest arising therefrom to be again so invested and added to the Capital, without applying any part thereof to any other purpose, until the whole capital shall amount to thirty thousand dollars, when the same shall forever after remain a permanent fund or Capital, of the said amount of thirty thousand dollars, the interest whereof shall be applied from time to time to the relief of poor and respectable brethren; and in order that the real and benevolent purposes of masonic institutions may be attained, I recommend to the several lodges not to admit to membership, or to receive members from other lodges unless the applicants shall absolutely be men of sound and good morals.

VIII. I give and bequeath unto Philip Peltz, John Lentz, Francis Hesley, Jacob Baker, and Adam Young of Passyunk township, in the County of Philadelphia, the sum of Six Thousand

rest of the said sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied to the maintenance and education of the said Caroline during her minority, and the principal with any accumulated interest, to be paid to the said Caroline, on her arrival at the age of twenty-one years.

XV. Unto each of the Captains who shall be in my employment at the time of my decease, either in port, or at sea, having charge of one of my ships or vessels, and having performed at least two voyages in my service, I give and bequeath the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars—provided he shall have brought safely into the port of Philadelphia, or if at sea at the time of my decease, shall bring safely into that port, my ship or vessel last entrusted to him, and also that his conduct during the last voyage shall have been in every respect conformable to my instructions to him.

XVI. All persons, who, at the time of my decease, shall be bound to me by indenture, as apprentices or servants, and who shall then be under age, I direct my executors to assign to suitable masters immediately after my decease, for the remainder of their respective terms, on conditions as favorable as they can in regard to education, clothing and freedom dues; to each of the said persons in my service and under age at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, which sums respectively I direct my executors safely to invest in public stock, to apply the interest and dividends thereof, towards the education of the several apprentices or servants, for whom the capital is given respectively, and at the termination of the apprenticeship or service of each, to pay to him or her the said sum of five hundred dollars and any interest accrued thereon, if any such interest shall remain unexpended; in assigning any indenture, preference shall be given to the mother, father, or next relation, as assignee, should such mother, father, or relative desire it, and be at the same time respectable and competent.

XVII. I give and bequeath to Francis Hesley (son of Mrs. S. Hesley, who is mother of Marianne Hesley,) the sum of One Thousand Dollars, over and above such sum as may be due to him at my decease.

XVIII. I charge my real estate in the State of Pennsylvania with the payment of the several annuities or sums following, (the said annuities to be paid by the Treasurer or other proper officer of the City of Philadelphia, appointed by the Corporation thereof for the purpose, out of the rents and profits of said real estate hereinafter directed to be kept constantly rented,) namely:—

1st. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Elizabeth Ingersoll, Widow of Jared Ingersoll, Esq. late of the City of Philadelphia, Counselor at Law, an annuity, or yearly sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be paid in half yearly payments, in advance, of five hundred dollars each, during her life.

2d. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Catherine Girard, now widow of Mr. J. B. Hoskins, who died in the Isle of France, an annuity, or yearly sum of Four Hundred Dollars, to be paid in half-yearly payments in advance, of two hundred dollars each, during her life.

3d. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Jane Taylor, my present housekeeper, (the widow of the late Captain Alexander Taylor, who was master of my ship Helvetius, and died in my employment,) an annuity, or yearly sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of two hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

4th. I give and bequeath to Mrs. S. Hesley, my housekeeper at my place in Passyunk Township, an annuity, or yearly sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of two hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

5th. I give and bequeath to Marianne Hesley, daughter of Mrs. S. Hesley, an annuity, or yearly sum of Three Hundred Dollars, to be paid to her mother, for her use, in half-yearly payments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, until the said Marianne shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, when the said annuity shall cease, and the said Marianne will receive the five hundred dollars given to her and other indented persons, according to clause XVI. of this will.

6th. I give and bequeath to my late housekeeper, Mary Kenton, an annuity, or yearly sum of Three Hundred Dollars, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

7th. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Deborah Scott, sister of Mary Kenton, and wife of Mr. Edwin T. Scott, an annuity, or yearly sum of Three Hundred Dollars, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

8th. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Catharine McLaren, sister of Mary Kenton, and wife of Mr. M. McLaren, an annuity, or yearly sum of Three Hundred Dollars, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

9th. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Amelia G. Taylor, wife of Mr. Richard M. Taylor, an annuity, or yearly sum of Three

**Hundred Dollars**, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

XIX. All that part of my real and personal estate, near Washita, in the State of Louisiana, the said real estate consisting of upwards of two hundred and eight thousand arpens, or acres of land, and including therein the settlement hereinafter mentioned, I give, devise, and bequeath, as follows, namely: 1. I give, devise and bequeath to the Corporation of the City of New Orleans, their successors and assigns, all that part of my real estate, constituting the settlement formed on my behalf by my particular friend, Judge Henry Bree, of Washita, consisting of upwards of one thousand arpens, or acres of land, with the appurtenances and improvements thereon, and also all the personal estate there-to belonging, and thereon remaining, including upwards of thirty slaves now on said settlement, and their increase, in trust, however, and subject to the following reservations:

I desire, that no part of the said estate or property, or the slaves thereon, or their increase, shall be disposed of or sold for the term of twenty years from and after my decease, should the said Judge Henry Bree survive me and live so long, but that the said settlement shall be kept up by the said Judge Henry Bree, for and during said term of twenty years, as if it was his own; that is, it shall remain under his sole care and control, he shall improve the same by raising such produce as he may deem most advisable, and, after paying taxes, and all expenses in keeping up the settlement, by clothing the slaves and otherwise, he shall have and enjoy for his own use all the nett profits of said settlement. Provided, however, and I desire that the said Judge Henry Bree shall render annually to the Corporation of the City of New Orleans, a report of the state of the settlement, the income and expenditure thereof, the number and increase of the slaves, and the nett result of the whole. I desire that, at the expiration of the said term of twenty years, or on the decease of the said Judge Henry Bree, should he not live so long, the land and improvements forming said settlement, the slaves thereon, or thereto belonging, and all other appurtenant personal property, shall be sold, as soon as the said Corporation shall deem it advisable to do so, and the proceeds of the said sale or sales shall be applied by the said Corporation to such uses and purposes as they shall consider most likely to promote the health and general prosperity of the inhabitants of the City of New Orleans. But, until the said sale shall be made, the said Corporation shall pay all taxes, prevent waste or intrusion, and so manage the said settlement and the slaves, and their increase thereon, as to derive an income, and the said income, shall be applied from time to time, to the same uses and purposes for the health and general prosperity of the said inhabitants.

2. I give, devise, and bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, their successors and assigns, two undivided third part of all the rest and residue of my said real estate, being the lands unimproved near Washita, in the said State of Louisiana, in trust, that, in common with the Corporation of the City of New Orleans, they shall pay the taxes on the said lands, and preserve them from waste or intrusion, for the term of ten years from and after my decease, and, at the end of the said term, when they shall deem it advisable to do so, shall sell and dispose of their interests in said lands gradually from time to time, and apply the proceeds of such sales to the same uses and purposes hereinafter declared and directed, of and concerning the residue of my personal estate.

3. And I give, devise, and bequeath to the corporation of the City of New Orleans, their successors and assigns, the remaining one undivided third part of the said lands, in trust, in common with the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, to pay the taxes on the said lands, and preserve them from waste and intrusion, for the term of ten years from and after my decease, and, at the end of the said term when they shall deem it advisable to do so, to sell and dispose of their interest in said lands gradually from time to time, and to apply the proceeds of such sales to such uses and purposes as the said Corporation may consider most likely to promote the health and general prosperity of the inhabitants of the City of New Orleans.

XX. And whereas, I have been for a long time impressed with the importance of educating the poor, and of placing them by the early cultivation of their minds and the development of their moral principles above the many temptations, to which, through poverty and ignorance they are exposed; and I am particularly desirous to provide for such a number of poor male white orphan children, as can be trained in one institution, a better education, as well as a more comfortable maintenance than they usually receive from the application of the public funds: And whereas, together with the object just adverted to, I have sincerely at heart the welfare of the City of Philadelphia, and, as a part of it, am desirous to improve the neighbourhood of the river Delaware, so that the health of the citizens may be promoted and preserved, and that the eastern part of the city may be made to correspond better with the interior: Now, I do give,

devise and bequeath *all the residue and remainder of my Real and Personal Estate* of every sort and kind wheresoever situate, (the real estate in Pennsylvania charged as aforesaid) unto "the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia," their successors and assigns, in trust, to and for the several uses, intents, and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared of and concerning the same, that is to say: So far as regards my real estate in Pennsylvania, in trust, that no part thereof shall ever be sold or alienated by the said the Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of Philadelphia, or their successors, but the same shall for ever thereafter be let from time to time, to good tenants, at yearly, or other rents, and upon leases in possession not exceeding five years from the commencement thereof, and that the rents, issues, and profits arising therefrom shall be applied towards keeping that part of the said real estate situate in the city and liberties of Philadelphia constantly in good repair, (parts elsewhere situate to be kept in repair by the tenants thereof respectively) and towards improving the same, whenever necessary, by erecting new buildings, and that the nett residue (after paying the several annuities herein before provided for) be applied to the same uses and purposes as are herein declared of and concerning the residue of my personal estate: And so far as regards my real estate in Kentucky, now under the care of Messrs. Triplett and Burnley, in trust, to sell and dispose of the same, whenever it may be expedient to do so, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the same uses and purposes as are herein declared of and concerning the residue of my personal estate.

XI. And so far as regards the residue of my personal estate, in trust, as to *two Millions of Dollars*, part thereof to apply and expend so much of that sum as may be necessary—in erecting, as soon as practicable may be, in the centre of my square of ground between High and Chestnut Streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, (which square of ground I hereby devote for the purposes hereinafter stated, and for no other, for ever,) a permanent college, with suitable out-buildings, sufficiently spacious for the residence and accommodation of at least three hundred scholars, and the requisite teachers and other persons necessary in such an institution as I direct to be established: and in supplying the said college and out-buildings with decent and suitable furniture, as well as books and all things needful to carry into effect my general design.

The said college shall be constructed with the most durable materials, and in the most permanent manner, avoiding needless ornament, and attending chiefly to the strength, convenience, and neatness of the whole: It shall be at least one hundred and ten feet east and west, and one hundred and sixty feet north and south, and shall be built on lines parallel with High and Chestnut Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, provided those lines shall constitute at their junction right angles: It shall be three stories in height, each story at least fifteen feet high in the clear from the floor to the cornice: It shall be fire-proof inside and outside. The floors and the roof to be formed of solid materials, on arches turned on proper centres, so that no wood may be used, except for doors, windows and shutters: Cellars shall be made under the whole building, solely for the purposes of the institution; the doors to them from the outside shall be on the east and west of the building, and access to them from the inside shall be had by steps, descending to the cellar floor from each of the entries or halls hereinafter mentioned, and the inside cellar doors to open under the stairs on the north-east and north-west corners of the northern entry, and under the stairs on the south-east and south-west corners of the southern entry; there should be a cellar window under and in a line with each window in the first story—they should be built one half below, the other half above the surface of the ground, and the ground outside each window should be supported by stout walls; the sashes should open inside, on hinges, like doors, and there should be strong iron bars outside each window; the windows inside and outside should not be less than four feet wide in the clear; There shall be in each story four rooms, each room not less than fifty feet square in the clear; the four rooms on each floor to occupy the whole space east and west on such floor or story, and the middle of the building north and south; so that in the north of the building, and in the south thereof, there may remain a space of equal dimensions, for an entry or hall in each, for stairs and landings; In the north-east and in the north-west corners of the northern entry or hall on the first floor, stairs shall be made so as to form a double stair-case, which shall be carried up through the several stories; and, in like manner, in the south-east and south-west corners of the southern entry or hall, stairs shall be made, on the first floor, so as to form a double stair-case, to be carried up through the several stories; the steps of the stairs to be made of smooth white marble, with plain square edges, each step not to exceed nine inches in the rise, nor to be less than ten inches in the tread; the outside and inside foundation walls shall be at least ten feet high in the clear from the ground to the ceiling; the first floor shall be at least three feet above the level of

the ground around the building, after that ground shall have been so regulated as that there shall be a gradual descent from the centre to the sides of the square formed by High and Chestnut and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets: all the outside foundation walls, forming the cellars, shall be three feet six inches thick up to the first floor, or as high as may be necessary to fix the centres for the first floor; and the inside foundation wall, running north and south, and the three inside foundation walls running east and west (intended to receive the interior walls for the four rooms, each not less than fifty feet square in the clear, above mentioned,) shall be three feet thick up to the first floor, or as high as may be necessary to fix the centres for the first floor when carried so far up, the outside walls shall be reduced to two feet in thickness, leaving a recess outside of one foot, and inside, of six inches—and when carried so far up, the inside foundation walls shall also be reduced, six inches on each side, to the thickness of two feet; centres shall then be fixed on the various recesses of six inches throughout, left for the purpose, the proper arches shall be turned, and the first floor laid; the outside and the inside walls shall then be carried up of the thickness of two feet throughout, as high as may be necessary to begin the recess intended to fix the centres for the second floor, that is, the floor for the four rooms, each not less than fifty feet square in the clear, and for the landing in the north, and the landing in the south of the building, where the stairs are to go up—at this stage of the work, a chain, composed of bars of inch square iron, each bar about ten feet long, and linked together by hooks formed of the ends of the bars, shall be laid straightly and horizontally along the several walls, and shall be as tightly as possible worked into the centre of them throughout, and shall be secured wherever necessary, especially at all the angles, by iron clamps solidly fastened, so as to prevent cracking or swerving in any part; centres shall then be laid, the proper arches turned for the second floor and landings, and the second floor and landings shall be laid; the outside and the inside walls shall then be carried up of the same thickness of two feet throughout as high as may be necessary to begin in the recess intended to fix the centres for the third floor and landings, and, when so carried up, another chain similar in all respects to that used at the second story, shall be in like manner worked into the walls throughout as tightly as possible, and clamped in the same way with equal care; centres shall be formed, the proper arches turned, and the third floor and landings shall be laid: the outside and the inside walls shall then be carried up, of the same thickness of two feet throughout, as high as may be necessary to begin the recess intended to fix the centres for the roof; and, when so carried up, a third chain, in all respects like those used at the second and third stories, shall in the manner before described, be worked as tightly as possible into the walls throughout, and shall be clamped with equal care; centres shall now be fixed in the manner best adapted for the roof, which is to form the ceiling for the third story, the proper arches shall be turned, and the roof shall be laid as nearly horizontally as may be, consistently with the easy passage of water to the eaves: the outside walls still of the thickness of two feet throughout, shall then be carried up about two feet above the level of the platform, and shall have marble capping, with a strong and neat iron railing thereon: The outside walls shall be faced with slabs or blocks of marble or granite, not less than two feet thick, and fastened together with clamps securely sunk therein,—they shall be carried up flush from the recess of one foot formed at the first floor where the foundation outside wall is reduced to two feet: The floors and landings as well as the roof shall be covered with marble slabs, securely laid in mortar; the slabs on the roof to be twice as thick as those on the floors. In constructing the walls, as well as in turning the arches, and laying the floors, landings, and roof, good and strong mortar and grout, shall be used, so that no cavity whatever may any where remain. A furnace or furnaces for the generation of heated air shall be placed in the cellar, and the heated air shall be introduced in adequate quantity wherever wanted by means of pipes and flues inserted and made for the purpose in the walls, and as those walls shall be constructed. In case it shall be found expedient for the purposes of a library, or otherwise, to increase the number of rooms, by dividing any of those directed to be not less than fifty feet square in the clear, into parts, the partition walls to be of solid materials. A room most suitable for the purpose, shall be set apart for the reception, and preservation of my books and papers, and I direct that they shall be placed there by my executors, and carefully preserved therein. There shall be two principal doors of entrance into the college, one into the entry or hall on the first floor, in the north of the building, and in the centre between the east and west walls, the other in the entry or hall in the south of the building, and in the centre between the east and west walls; the dimensions to be determined by a due regard to the size of the entire building, to that of the entry, and to the purposes of the doors. The necessity for, as well as the position and size of, other doors, internal or external, and also the position and size of the windows,

to be, in like manner, decided on by a consideration of the uses to which the building is to be applied, the size of the building itself, and of the several rooms, and of the advantages of light and air: there should in each instance be double doors, those opening into the rooms to be what are termed glass doors, so as to increase the quantity of light for each room, and those opening outward to be of substantial wood work well lined and secured; the windows of the second and third stories I recommend to be made in the style of those in the first and second stories of my present dwelling house, North Water Street, on the eastern front thereof; and outside each window I recommend that a substantial and neat iron balcony be placed sufficiently wide, to admit the opening of the shutters against the walls; the windows of the lower story to be in the same style except that they are not to descend to the floor, but so far as the surbase, up to which the wall is to be carried, as is the case in the lower story of my house at my place in Passyunk Township. In minute particulars, not here noticed, utility and good taste should determine. There should be at least four out-buildings, detached from the main edifice and from each other, and in such positions as shall at once answer the purposes of the institution, and be consistent with the symmetry of the whole establishment: each building should be, as far as practicable, devoted to a distinct purpose; in that one or more of those buildings, in which they may be most useful, I direct my executors to place my plate and furniture of every sort.

The entire square, formed by High and Chesnut streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, shall be enclosed with a solid wall, at least fourteen inches thick, and ten feet high, capped with marble, and guarded with iron's on the top, so as to prevent persons from getting over; there shall be two places of entrance into the square, one in the centre of the wall facing High street, and the other in the centre of the wall facing Chesnut street; at each place of entrance there shall be two gates, one opening inward, and the other outward; those opening inward to be of iron, and in the style of the gates north and south of my Banking house; and those opening outward to be of substantial wood work, well lined and secured on the faces thereof with sheet iron. The messuages now erected on the south-east corner of High and Twelfth streets, and on Twelfth street, to be taken down and removed as soon as the College and out-buildings shall have been erected, so that the establishment may be rendered secure and private.

When the College and appurtenances shall have been constructed, and supplied with plain and suitable furniture and books, philosophical and experimental instruments and apparatus, and all other matters needful to carry my general design into execution; the income, issues and profits of so much of the said sum of two millions of dollars, as shall remain unexpended, shall be applied to maintain the said College according to my directions.—

1. The institution shall be organized as soon as practicable—and to accomplish that purpose more effectually, due public notice of the intended opening of the College, shall be given—so that there may be an opportunity to make selections of competent instructors, and other agents, and those who may have the charge of orphans, may be aware of the provisions intended for them.

2. A competent number of instructors, teachers, assistants, and other necessary agents, shall be selected, and when needful, their places from time to time supplied: they shall receive adequate compensation for their services: but no person shall be employed, who shall not be of tried skill in his or her proper department, of established moral character—and in all cases persons shall be chosen on account of their merit, and not through favor or intrigue.

3. As many poor white male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years, as the said income shall be adequate to maintain, shall be introduced into the College as soon as possible; and from time to time as there may be vacancies, or as increased ability from income may warrant, others shall be introduced.

4. On the application for admission, an accurate statement should be taken in a book prepared for the purpose, of the name, birth-place, age, health, condition as to relatives, and other particulars useful to be known of each orphan.

5. No orphan should be admitted until the guardians or directors of the poor, or a proper guardian or other competent authority, shall have given, by indenture, relinquishment, or otherwise, adequate power to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, or to directors, or others by them appointed, to enforce, in relation to each orphan, every proper restraint, and to prevent relatives or others from interfering with, or withdrawing such orphan from the institution.

6. Those orphans, for whose admission application shall first be made, shall be first introduced, all other things concurring—and at all future times, priority of application shall entitle the applicant to preference in admission, all things concurring; but if there shall be at any time, more applicants than vacancies,

and the applying orphans shall have been born in different places, a preference shall be given—*first*, to orphans born in the city of Philadelphia; *secondly*, to those born in any other part of Pennsylvania; *thirdly*, to those born in the city of New York (that being the first port on the continent of North America, at which I arrived); and *lastly*, to those born in the city of New Orleans, being the first port on the said continent at which I first traded, in the first instance as first officer, and subsequently as master and part owner of a vessel and cargo.

7. The orphans admitted into the College, shall be there fed with plain but wholesome food, clothed with plain but decent apparel, (no distinctive dress ever to be worn) and lodged in a plain but safe manner: Due regard shall be paid to their health, and to this end their persons and clothes shall be kept clean, and they shall have suitable and rational exercise and recreation: They shall be instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical, and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages, (I do not forbid, but I do not recommend the Greek and Latin languages)—and such other learning and science as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant: I would have them taught facts and things, rather than words or signs: And, especially, I desire, that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and to the sacred rights of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy constitutions, shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars.

8. Should it unfortunately happen, that any of the orphans admitted into the College, shall, from mal-conduct, have become unfit companions for the rest, and mild means of reformation prove abortive, they should no longer remain therein.

9. Those scholars, who shall merit it, shall remain in the College until they shall respectively arrive at between fourteen and eighteen years of age; they shall then be bound out *by* the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, or under their direction, to suitable occupations, as those of agriculture, navigation, arts, mechanical trades, and manufactures, according to the capacities and acquirements of the scholars respectively, consulting, as far as prudence shall justify it, the inclinations of the several scholars, as to the occupation, art, or trade, to be learned.

In relation to the organization of the College and its appendages, I leave, necessarily, many details to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, and their successors; and I do so, with the more confidence, as, from the nature of my bequests and the benefit to result from them, I trust that my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, will observe and evince especial care and anxiety in selecting members for their city councils, and other agents.

There are, however, some restrictions, which I consider it my duty to prescribe, and to be, amongst others, conditions on which my bequest for said College is made and to be enjoyed, namely: *first*, I enjoin and require, that, if, at the close of any year, the income of the fund devoted to the purposes of the said College, shall be more than sufficient for the maintenance of the institution during that year, then the balance of the said income, after defraying such maintenance, shall be forthwith invested in good securities, thereafter to be and remain a part of the capital; but, in no event, shall any part of the said capital be sold, disposed of, or pledged, to meet the current expenses of the said institution, to which I devote the interest, income, and dividends thereof, exclusively: *Secondly*, I enjoin and require that *no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said College; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said College*:—In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatever; but, as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinions amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement, which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the College shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars, the *purest principles of morality*, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, *from inclination and habit*, evince *benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry*—adopting at the same time, such religious tenets as their *matured reason* may enable them to prefer. If the income arising from that part of the said sum of two millions of dollars, remaining after the construction and furnishing of the College and out-buildings, shall, owing to the increase of the number of orphans applying for admission, or other cause, be inadequate to the construction of new buildings, or the maintenance and education of as many orphans as may apply for admission, then such further sum as may be necessary for the construction of new buildings and the mainte-

nance and education of such further number of orphans, as can be maintained and instructed within such buildings as the said square of ground shall be adequate to, shall be taken from the final residuary fund hereinafter expressly referred to for the purpose, comprehending the income of my real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the dividends of my stock in the Schuylkill Navigation Company—my design and desire being, that the benefits of said institution shall be extended to as great a number of orphans as the limits of the said square and buildings therein can accommodate.

XII. And as to the further sum of *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars*, part of the residue of my personal estate, in trust, to invest the same securely, and to keep the same so invested, and to apply the income thereof exclusively to the following purposes: that is to say—

1. To lay out, regulate, curb, light, and pave a passage or street, on the east part of the city of Philadelphia, fronting the River Delaware, not less than twenty-one feet wide, and to be called *Delaware Avenue*, extending from South or Cedar Street, all along the east part of Water Street squares, and the west side of the logs, which form the heads of the docks, or thereabouts; and to this intent obtain such Acts of Assembly, and to make such purchases or agreements, as will enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, to remove or pull down all the buildings, fences and obstructions which may be in the way, and to prohibit all buildings, fences, or erections of any kind to the eastward of said Avenue; to fill up the heads of such of the docks as may not afford sufficient room for the said street; to compel the owners of wharves to keep them clean and covered completely with gravel or other hard materials, and to be so levelled that water will not remain thereon after a shower of rain; to completely clean and keep clean all the docks within the limits of the city, fronting on the Delaware; and to pull down all platforms carried out, from the east part of the city over the river Delaware on piles or pillars.

2. To pull down and remove all wooden buildings, as well those made of wood and other combustible materials, as those called brick-paved, or frame buildings filled in with bricks, that are erected within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and also to prohibit the erection of any such building within the said city's limits at any future time.

3. To regulate, widen, pave and curb Water Street, and to distribute the Schuylkill water therein upon the following plan, that is to say—that Water Street be widened east and west from Vine Street all the way to South Street, in like manner as it is from the front of my dwelling to the front of my stores on the west side of Water Street, and the regulation of the curb-stones continued at the same distance from one another, as they are at present opposite to the said dwelling and stores, so that the regulation of the said street be not less than thirty-nine feet wide, and afford a large and convenient footway, clear of obstructions and incumbrances of every nature, and the cellar doors on which, if any shall be permitted, not to extend from the buildings on to the footway more than four feet; the said width to be increased gradually, as the fund shall permit, and as the capacity to remove impediments shall increase, until there shall be a correct and permanent regulation of Water Street, on the principles above stated, so that it may run north and south as straight as possible. That the ten feet middle Alley, belonging to the public, and running from the centre of the east Squares to Front Street all the way down across Water Street to the river Delaware, be kept open and cleaned as city property, all the way from Vine to South Street; that such part of each centre or middle Alley as runs from Front to Water Street, be arched over with bricks or stone, in so strong a manner as to facilitate the building of plain and permanent stone steps and platforms, so that they may be washed and kept constantly clean; and that the continuance of the said Alleys, from the east side of Water Street be curbed all the way to the river Delaware, and kept open forever. (I understand that those middle or centre Alleys, were left open in the first plan of the lots, on the east side of Front Street to the river Delaware, and that each lot on said east front has contributed to make those Alleys by giving a part of their ground in proportion to the size of each lot; those Alleys were in the first instance, and still are, considered public property, intended for the convenience of the inhabitants residing in Front Street to go down to the river for water and other purposes; but, owing to neglect or to some other cause, on the part of those who have had the care of the city property, several encroachments have been made on them by individuals, by wholly occupying, or building over them, or otherwise, and in that way the inhabitants, more particularly those who reside in the neighborhood, are deprived of the benefit of that wholesome air, which their opening and cleansing throughout would afford.) That the iron pipes, in Water Street, which by being of smaller size than those in the other streets, and too near the surface of the ground, cause constant leaks, particularly in the winter season, which in many places render the street impos-

sable, be taken up and replaced by pipes of the same size, quality, and dimensions in every respect, and laid down as deeply from the surface of the ground, as the iron pipes, which are laid in the main streets of the city: and as it respects pumps for Schuylkill water and fire-plugs in Water Street, that one of each be fixed at the south-west corner of Vine and Water Streets, and so running southward, one of each near the steps of the centre Alley going up to Front Street; One of each at the south-west corner of Sassafras and Water Streets, one of each near the steps of the centre Alley going up to Front Street, and so on at every south-west corner of all the main streets and Water Street, and of the centre Alleys of every square, as far as South or Cedar Street; and when the same shall have been completed, that all Water Street shall be repaved by the best workmen, in the most complete manner, with the best paving water-stones, after the height of the curb-stones shall have been regulated throughout, as well as the ascent and descent of the street, in such manner as to conduct the water through the main streets and the centre Alleys to the river Delaware, as far as practicable; and whenever any part of the street shall want to be raised, to use nothing but good paving gravel for that purpose, so as to make the paving as permanent as possible. By all which improvements, it is my intention to place and maintain the section of the city above referred to, in a condition which will correspond better with the general cleanliness and appearance of the whole city, and be more consistent with the safety, health, and comfort of the citizens. And my mind and will, are that all the income, interest, and dividends of the said capital sum of five hundred thousand dollars, shall be yearly, and every year, expended upon the said objects, in the order in which I have stated them as closely as possible, and upon no other objects until those enumerated shall have been attained; and, when those objects shall have been accomplished, I authorize and direct the said The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, to apply such part of the income of the said capital sum of five hundred thousand dollars, as they may think proper to the further improvement, from time to time, of the eastern or Delaware front of the city.

**XXIII.** I give and bequeath to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the sum of **Three Hundred Thousand Dollars**, for the purpose of internal improvement by canal navigation, to be paid into the State treasury by my executors, as soon as such laws shall have been enacted by the constituted authorities of the said Commonwealth as shall be necessary, and amply sufficient to carry into effect or to enable the constituted authorities of the city of Philadelphia to carry into effect the several improvements above specified; namely, 1. **Laws**, to cause Delaware Avenue, as above described, to be made, paved, curbed, and lighted; to cause the buildings, fences, and other obstructions now existing to be abated and removed; and to prohibit the creation of any such obstructions to the eastward of said Delaware Avenue; 2. **Laws**, to cause all wooden buildings as above described to be removed, and to prohibit their future erection within the limits of the city of Philadelphia; 3. **Laws**, providing for the gradual widening, regulating, paving, and curbing Water Street, as herein before described, and also for the repairing the middle alleys, and introducing the Schuylkill water, and pumps, as before specified—all which objects may, I persuade myself, be accomplished on principles at once just in relation to individuals, and highly beneficial to the public: the said sum, however, not to be paid, unless said laws be passed within one year after my decease.

**XXIV.** And as it regards the remainder of said residue of my personal estate, in trust, to invest the same in good securities, and in like manner to invest the interest and income thereof from time to time, so that the whole shall form a permanent fund; and to apply the income of the said fund,

1st. To the further improvement and maintenance of the aforesaid College, as directed in the last paragraph of the XXIst clause of this will:

2d. To enable the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia to provide more effectually than they now do, for the security of the persons and property of the inhabitants of the said City, by a competent police, including a sufficient number of watchmen, really suited to the purpose; and to this end, I recommend a division of the City into watch districts, or four parts, each under a proper head, and that, at least two watchmen shall, in each round or station, patrol together.

3d. To enable the said Corporation to improve the City property, and the general appearance of the City itself, and, in effect, to diminish the burden of taxation, now most oppressive, especially on those who are the least able to bear it:—

To all which objects, the prosperity of the City, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund as aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly and every year forever, after providing for the College as herein before directed, as my primary object. But, if the said City shall knowingly and wilfully violate any of the conditions hereinbefore and hereinafter mentioned, then I give and bequeath the said remainder and ac-

cumulations to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purposes of internal navigation; excepting, however, the rents, issues, and profits of my real estate in the City and County of Philadelphia, which shall forever be reserved and applied to maintain the aforesaid College, in the manner specified in the last paragraph of the XXIst clause of this Will: And if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall fail to apply this or the preceding bequest to the purposes before mentioned, or shall, apply any part thereof to any other use, or shall, for the term of one year, from the time of my decease, fail or omit to pass the laws hereinbefore specified for promoting the improvement of the City of Philadelphia, then I give, devise and bequeath the said remainder and accumulations (the rents aforesaid always excepted and reserved for the College as aforesaid) to the United States of America, for the purposes of internal navigation, and no other.

Provided, nevertheless, and I do hereby declare, that all the preceding bequests and devises of the residue of my estate to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, are made upon the following express conditions, that is to say:—**First**, That none of the monies, principal, interest, dividends, or rents, arising from the said residuary devise and bequest, shall at any time be applied to any other purpose or purposes whatever, than those herein mentioned and appointed:—**Second**, That separate accounts, distinct from the other accounts of the Corporation, shall be kept by the said Corporation, concerning the said devise, bequest, College, and funds, and of the investment and application thereof; and that a separate account or accounts of the same shall be kept in bank, not blended with any other account, so that it may at all times appear on examination by a committee of the Legislature as hereinafter mentioned, that my intentions had been fully complied with:—**Third**, That the said Corporation render a detailed account annually, in duplicate, to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the commencement of the session, one copy for the Senate, and the other for the House of Representatives, concerning the said devised and bequeathed estate, and the investment and application of the same, and also a report in like manner of the state of the said College, and shall submit all their books, papers, and accounts touching the same, to a committee or committees of the Legislature for examination, when the same shall be required.

**Fourth**, The said Corporation shall also cause to be published in the month of January, annually, in two or more newspapers, printed in the City of Philadelphia, a concise but plain account of the state of the trusts, devises and bequests herein declared and made, comprehending the condition of the said College, the number of scholars, and other particulars needful to be publicly known, for the year next preceding the said month of January, annually.

**XV.** And whereas I have executed an assignment in trust, of my banking establishment, to take effect the day before my decease, to the intent that all the concerns thereof may be closed by themselves, without being blended with the concerns of my general estate, and the balance remaining to be paid over to my executors: Now, I do hereby direct my executors, hereinafter-mentioned, not to interfere with the said trust in any way except to see that the same is faithfully executed, and to aid the execution thereof by all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and expedient to effectuate the same, so that it may be speedily closed, and the balance paid over to my executors, to go, as in my Will, into the residue of my estate: And I do hereby authorize, direct, and empower the said trustees, from time to time, as the capital of the said bank shall be received, and shall not be wanted for the discharge of the debts due thereat, to invest the same in good securities in the names of my executors, and to hand over the same to them, to be disposed of according to this my Will.

**XVI.** Lastly, I do hereby nominate and appoint Timothy Paxson, Thomas P. Cope, Joseph Roberts, William J. Duane, and John A. Barclay, executors of this my last Will and Testament: I recommend to them to close the concerns of my estate as expeditiously as possible, and to see that my intentions in respect to the residue of my estate are and shall be strictly complied with: and I do hereby revoke all other Wills by me heretofore made.

In witness, I, the said Stephen Girard, have to this my last Will and Testament, contained in thirty-five pages, set my hand at the bottom of each page, and my hand and seal at the bottom of this page; the said Will executed, from motives of prudence, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

STEPHEN GIRARD. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Stephen Girard, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who have at his request hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said Testator, and of each other. Feb. 16, 1830.

JOHN H. IRWIN,  
SAMUEL ARTHUR,  
S. H. CARPENTER.

WHEREAS, I, Stephen Girard, the Testator named in the foregoing Will and Testament, dated the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, have, since the execution thereof purchased several parcels and pieces of real estate, and have built sundry messuages, all which, as well as any real estate that I may hereafter purchase, it is my wish and intention to pass by the said Will: Now, I do hereby republish the foregoing last Will and Testament, dated February 16, 1830, and do confirm the same in all particulars: in witness, I, the said Stephen Girard, set my hand and seal hereunto, the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty.

STEPHEN GIRARD, [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Stephen Girard, as and for a republication of his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who at his request have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses thereto in the presence of the said Testator and of each other, December 25th, 1830.

JOHN H. IRWIN,  
SAMUEL ARTHUR,  
JNO. THOMSON.

WHEREAS, I, Stephen Girard, the Testator named in the foregoing Will and Testament, dated February 16, 1830, have, since the execution thereof, purchased several parcels and pieces of land and real estate, and have built sundry messuages, all which, as well as any real estate that I may hereafter purchase, it is my intention to pass by said Will; And whereas in particular, I have recently purchased from Mr. William Parker, the Mansion House, out-buildings, and forty-five acres and some perches of land, called Peel Hall, on the Ridge Road, in Penn Township: Now, I declare it to be my intention, and I direct, that the Orphan establishment, provided for in my said Will, instead of being built as therein directed upon my square of ground between High and Chesnut and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets in the city of Philadelphia, shall be built upon the estate so purchased from Mr. W. Parker, and I hereby devote the said estate to that purpose, exclusively, in the same manner as I had devoted the said square, hereby directing that all the improvements and arrangements for the said Orphan establishment prescribed in my said Will as to said square shall be made and executed upon the said estate, just as if I had in my will devoted the said estate to said purpose—consequently, the said square of ground is to constitute, and I declare it to be a part of the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate, and given and devised for the same uses and purposes as are declared in section twenty, of my Will, it being my intention that the said square of ground shall be built upon and improved in such a manner as to secure a safe and permanent income for the purposes stated in said twentieth section. In witness whereof, I, the said Stephen Girard, set my hand and seal hereunto, the twentieth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

STEPHEN GIRARD. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said Stephen Girard, as and for a republication of his last Will and Testament, and a further direction in relation to the real estate therein mentioned, in the presence of us, who, at his request, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said Testator, and of each other, June 20, 1831.

S. H. CARPENTER,  
L. BARDIN,  
SAMUEL ARTHUR.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 31st, 1831.—Then personally appeared Samuel Arthur and S. H. Carpenter, two of the witnesses to the foregoing Will and second Codicil or republication thereof, and on their oaths did say that they were present, and did see and hear Stephen Girard the Testator in the said Will and second republication thereof named, sign, seal, publish and declare the same as and for his last Will and Testament, and republication thereof, and that at the doing thereof, he was of sound mind, memory and understanding, to the best of their knowledge and belief; and at the same time appeared Jno. Thompson, one of the witnesses to the first republication of said Will, and on his solemn affirmation did say that he was present, and did see and hear Stephen Girard, the Testator in the first republication of said Will, named, sign, seal, publish, and declare the same as and for a republication of his last Will and Testament, and they both did say that at the doing thereof, he was of sound mind, memory and understanding, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Coram,

J. HUMES, REGISTER.

DECEMBER 31, 1831.—Timothy Paxson and Thomas P. Cope, two of the Executors, affirmed, and Joseph Roberts, William J. Duane, and John A. Barclay, the other Executors, sworn, and letters testamentary granted unto them.